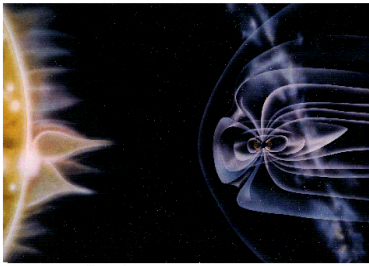


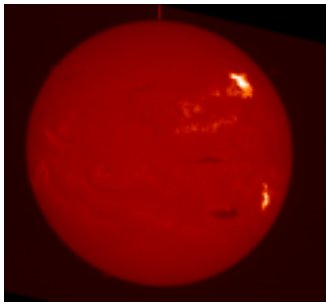


Space Environment Center

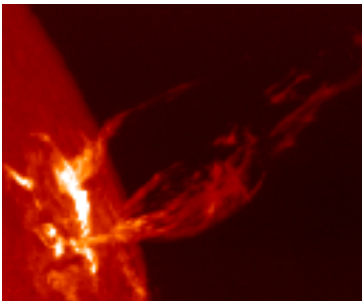
Space Weather services and research



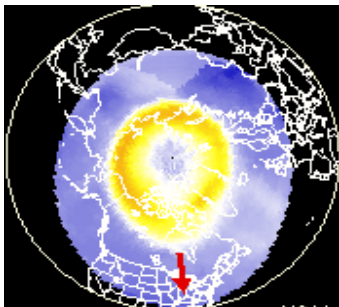
Solar events cause space weather



Two flaring regions on the sun



A solar flare with eruptive prominence near the limb of the sun



Satellite image of aurora

What does the Space Environment Center do for the nation?

The Space Environment Center (SEC) is the primary federal agency for space weather alerts and warnings. SEC provides accurate, reliable space environment information; and leads programs to inform the public about phenomena affecting the Sun-Earth environment, including electromagnetic radiation and particles from the Sun, the transmission of energy to Earth via solar wind, and the interaction with Earth's magnetic field, ionosphere, and atmosphere.

The role of the Space Environment Center is to describe the space environment conditions, and to create forecasts of future conditions, and to create forecasts of future conditions. Space weather warnings and alerts are issued for systems operators who may be affected by space weather storms. These user groups are government, and military operators, commercial high-frequency radio communications, satellite radio navigation, and national security.

Recent Accomplishments:

- " Approximately two years ago, introduced physics-based models into the operational space weather forecasting system. These university-developed models only when realtime solar wind data upstream of Earth became available to drive them. **get numerical guidance, much as meteorological forecasters do. Aget numerical models suggest paths for improvements in the lead times of forecasts. Finally, model output can be used to provide customers with the space weather analogs of meteorological weather maps, showing event locations and intensities of weather fronts and boundaries.**
- " Developed partnerships to bring to Boulder, put to disseminate via the World Wide Web data obtained with space research spacecraft. Won a reinvention award from Vice President Gore for this work. Vice President Gore cost to NOAA, from Japan, United Kingdom, India, France, the U.S. and NASA to keep a continuous tracking stations around the world, then using the data cheaply to Boulder. **Payoffs: Very inexpensive, available to aid forecasters, to drive the public (including the NASA experimenters) immediately. the huge expense of the research satellites brings added benefit to taxpayers because the data improve specification and forecast of the space environment.**
- " Improved a Web site to get space weather information. **Payoffs: Information is conveyed, quickly, accurately, and cheaply to a multitude of users. (There were about 100,000 hits to the Web site during each of two consecutive 24-hour periods during Web site and geomagnetic activity in July and geomagnetic activity in June. representatives can find on the site much valuable information and explanations of space weather physics and effects, in addition to data.**

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What's Next for SEC?

Science Challenges in the next 5-10 years:

- " Improving and assimilating data, distributed in space and time, is one of the biggest challenges, as it has been. It combines computational science and physical understanding to improve both. With successful 4-D data assimilation, the model outputs weather maps will be more accurate and more skillful, therefore.
- " A solar x-ray imager, to be launched on GOES-M in 2001, and funded as a USAF-NASA-NOAA partnership, will provide images of the solar corona at a rate of one from its less-capable predecessors implies that visible coronal changes will signal events on the Sun which will later cause space weather storms and may signal the extraction of information from these images and the extraction into specification and forecast algorithms is a rich challenge which will shed light on processes responsible for the solar wind and eruption events hazarding Earth.

Research Partnerships:

SEC works closely with colleagues in universities and SEC works closely with colleagues in industry to understand the space environment and to capture that understanding in physics-based numerical models. The seven-agency National Space Weather Program's Implementation Plan (revised in 2000) sets out the expected data, research, and services contribution from each participating agency.

Cooperative ventures abound in SEC as graduate students, post-doctoral staff, Cooperative Institute fellows from the University of Colorado, and contractors all work at the Center. Additionally, SEC works with the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, a NOAA joint institute.

Services Partnerships:

To provide its specification and forecast services, SEC works most closely with NOAA's forecast centers in Colorado Springs and Omaha, which provide services to U.S. military customers. NOAA civilians and uniformed NOAA customers. SEC's Space Weather Operations. SEC has one SEC's Space Agreement, with Federal Data Corporation (FDC), to develop a model of the wavelength-dependent changing solar brightness, for customers interested in changing solar brightness, for customers interested in atmosphere.

Budget and Staff:

SEC is a \$6 million lab (\$5.4 million in NOAA base) with 65 employees, including federal, university, and contract employees. SEC is also one contract employees. SEC is also Environmental Prediction.

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